

ANCIENT ESCUTCHONS.

No I



No II



No III



ciently numerous, or are unsuitable for the purpose, to form the basis or groundwork of the contemplated survey, artificial objects, such as poles with crosses, have to be erected to complete the necessary connection of accessible objects or stations.

The area intended to be comprised in the metropolitan survey is something above 200 square miles, or nearly 130,000 acres; and as the map is to be constructed on the very large scale (for a district of such an extent) of 60 inches to a mile, or 1 inch to 88 feet, which, when completed, will occupy about 900 sheets 3 feet by 2 feet, or about 5,400 square feet of paper or copper,—it would be utterly impossible to make the survey and project the map on such a scale, so that the several consecutive parts or sheets shall combine and fit together to form one entire map of unquestionable accuracy, if every possible precaution (and the number and extent of these precautions can only be known to practical professional men), were not rigidly attended to in the outset with the preliminary part of the work.

But what, ask some simple-minded men, have the "crows' nests" on the tops of the steeples to do with "levelling" the ground for sanitary improvement? Nothing whatever, directly; but everything as forming an essential part of an indivisible whole. These simple but inquiring men and local legislators, who appear to have cudgelled their brains more about this weighty matter than Shakespeare's gravedigger did his to fathom the profound depths of his companion's philosophy, should know that correct levels are comparatively useless without a correct map to insert them on; that a correct map cannot be produced without a correct survey; and that the essential preliminary part of this correct survey is the "triangulation," which has served during the last few weeks as a standing *bull* for the wit of some of the city deputies.

The London survey will be connected by its triangulation with the general survey of the country, and in its levelling with the one uniform datum plane to which the altitudes of the Ordnance six-inch map are referred. By this means, when the map is complete, the relative level of any two points within the eight mile radius of the metropolitan survey, or of any part of London, and any part of the north of England, may be seen at a glance by those who require and know how to look for the information.

SCARBOROUGH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
—A meeting of this society was held at the house of the president, Dr. Murray, on Thursday evening week, at which Dr. M. read an interesting paper on the history of coinage.

EXAMPLES OF OLD IRONWORK.

The accompanying escutcheons may be useful for imitation; they are each simply formed out of the sheet-iron, without any chamfers whatever. No. 1 is from the church at Ixworth, in Suffolk; No. 2 from Westminster Abbey; and No. 3 from the south door of the little church in the grounds of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk. No. 2 is of the latter part of the fifteenth century, and Nos. 1 and 3 are rather earlier.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR IN FRANCE.

Events in France have fully borne out the views we took in the first instance, and justified the advice we ventured to give. The installation of the workmen (pardon us—of the idlers) in the palace of the Luxembourg and in the national ateliers, was the grandest and most romantic exenplification of the installation of "the beggar on horseback," that the wondering eye of the world ever saw. The profits of the ateliers ought at least to have paid for the luxuries of the Luxembourg; but the candle, the lux, burnt splendidly at both extremes, only the light of the Luxembourg-turned-upside-down was smothered in the streaming excess of its own incontinent fat. The luxurious lounging of the ouvrier on the lordly cushions of scarlet and gold in the palace of the peers, formed one of the most striking and picturesque scenes in the opening of the revolution. Evil omens were but too rife and but too truthful. In sheer consistence, it behoved the lordly table to be furnished and set out as nobly and luxuriously as the arm chairs were; and it was so. Monsieur Louis Blanc and his committee of labourers though not labouring coinmittee, accomplished the laborious task of consuming 350,000 francs, in the shape of *ros-buff* and other *pieces de resistance*, fruits and cordials, ices and *Blanc-manges*; or more properly, they chalked up a score to that amount, in a couple of months, to be settled out of the profits of the ateliers not yet reaped. We are not aware that they have done anything else, but in all probability they have in this done even more than enough; and no one can deny that what they have thus done they have well done and quickly. "Oh sumptuous republicans and wharites," said the *Constitutionnel*, in apostrophe, hopeful of a crop of figs from a bushel of thistles, "we shall say nothing about your luxurious habitation if you only refrain from encouraging chimerical hopes and dangerous

and unjust demands. Let your leisure hours be charmed by the most varied amusements and by the arts, only do not in return reward us with *emutes*. Voltaire exclaims, in one of his epistles—

"Rimons, chantons, buvons, mon cher Horace!"

Eh bien! dear Provisional Consuls, follow the counsel of Voltaire—rhyme, drink, but do not ruin us! Tolerate in others a little of the luxury you require for yourselves, and which employs so many hands. Let those palaces, those *chefs d'œuvre* of statuary and painting elevate your minds and souls, and inspire you with dreams of days of concord, prosperity, and grandeur, for France."

In the meantime, however, there has been little prospect of the advent of any such fruits. The fear of these very *emutes* at this moment harasses the Government and the people at large. The prospect of that very ruin stares them in the face. The expenses of the nation, a large portion of them for the *ateliers nationaux* throughout the country, have exceeded its ordinary resources by no less than 2,600,000 frs. per day since the 25th of February, while these ordinary resources, from the suspension of industry mainly arising out of the illusory hopes emanating from the Luxembourg, and the consequent refusal of the industrious classes to obey their normal leaders and guides, the masters, have been reduced to comparatively nothing. The actual cost of the Paris *ateliers* alone has increased to 10,000, sterling a-day. "The expenditure of these *ateliers*," says a Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, "is frightful, but it represents little more than one-twentieth of the total waste of money in France for the support of the working classes in idleness or unprofitable labour. Let us suppose that, directly and indirectly, the *ateliers nationaux* of Paris have cost the state in three months 90 millions"—and this is an under estimate. Multiply this by 20 for the whole of France, in Government grants, or by the votes of municipal councils, and we have a sum of 400 millions expended, at least four-fifths of which was for idleness or unproductive labour. In Paris, when the Government ordered preparations to be made for the fete, a certain number of carpenters was required. These men had been receiving 2s. a-day on earthwork; they were offered 5s. for the erection of the scaffolding for the statues and the illuminations; they refused to work under 8s., and the Government submitted to the extortion. "—In short, the enormity of the evils which we from the first prognosticated, as the inevitable fruits of the Luxembourg legislation, is only now being revealed. The National Assembly, however, have taken the bull by the horns, but they have an unruly and powerful monster to